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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/673,368	09/30/2003	Hyun-Kwon Chung	1293.1956	4342

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EXAMINER

PICH, PONNOREAY

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2135

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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06/18/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/673,368	Applicant(s) CHUNG, HYUN-KWON	
	Examiner Ponnoreay Pich	Art Unit 2135	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 March 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-48 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1,2 and 15-48 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 3-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>2/2004</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's election with traverse of group II (claims 3-14) in the reply filed on 3/22/2007 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that the examiner has not cited any references to show necessity for requiring restriction and that there is no undue burden to search the multiple groups of inventions presented. This is not found persuasive because there is no requirement that references be cited which shows necessity for restriction. Also, because the claims are drawn to distinct inventions, different search strategies would be required to search each invention. Multiple searches for each group of invention would be undue burden.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL. Claims 3-14 were examined. Claims 1-2 and 15-48 are withdrawn from consideration.

Information Disclosure Statement

The foreign patent documents listed in the IDS submitted on 2/2/2004 have been considered. The US patent documents listed were not considered, because no US patent publication exists with the document numbers listed in the IDS.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to

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be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3-7 and 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Copeland III (US 2002/0144156) in view of Hasuo et al (US 5,367,704).

Claim 3:

Copeland discloses:

1. Identifying whether a context, i.e. flow, is a reliable context or an unreliable context, wherein the context issues a command to perform a specific operation (paragraphs 20, 82, and 85). *The cited sections disclose program flows being analyzed to identify whether or not they are authorized. Note that the program flows issues various command, such as view email stored in an email server as discussed in paragraph 82.*
2. Determining that the specific operation is not permitted when the context is an unreliable context (paragraphs 85-86). *The cited paragraph determined that chat and viewing webpage is not permitted because the flows are of types not allowed, i.e. they are unreliable.*
3. Outputting an error message, i.e. alarm, when the specific operation is not permitted (paragraphs 85-86).

Copeland does not explicitly disclose not performing the specific operation when the specific operation is not permitted. However, the limitation is disclosed by Hasuo (col 3, lines 12-48). At the time applicant's invention was made, it

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would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Copeland's invention such that if a specific operation is not permitted, not performing the specific operation. One skilled would have been motivated to do so because it is standard practice in the art to prevent unauthorized execution of operations that has been banned or not allowed in a computer or network.

Claim 4:

Hasuo further discloses wherein the issuing of the command comprises identifying a reliability of the context based on a flag of a memory into which the context that issues the command is loaded (col 3, lines 12-48). *Note that Hasuo actually uses two flags. One is the name of the program in an allowed program list and the other is a limit value which indicates when a program and its corresponding commands are allowed execution.*

Claim 5:

Hasuo discloses not performing an unauthorized operation (col 3, lines 12-48) and Copeland discloses outputting the error message (paragraphs 85-86). However, neither reference explicitly discloses not performing a preload when the context commands to preload a markup document to secure seamless reproduction of AV data. However, the examiner take official notice that performing a preload when the context commands to preload a markup document to secure seamless reproduction of AV data was well known in the art at the time applicant's invention was made. The limitation reads on buffering AV data that is played in a browser. In light of Hasuo's teachings of not performing an unauthorized operation, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to

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also not perform the operation of preloading a markup document if the context is not authorized. One skilled would have been motivated to do so because not preloading when the context is not authorized would prevent valuable bandwidth from being wasted. Note Copeland recognized wasting of bandwidth as a concern (paragraph 86). Also, as per Hasuo's teachings, all unauthorized program execution and commands are to be prohibited.

Claim 6:

Hasuo discloses not performing an unauthorized operation (col 3, lines 12-48) and Copeland discloses outputting the error message (paragraphs 85-86). However, neither reference explicitly discloses not performing a deletion when the context commands to delete data that is preloaded in a memory of the network accessible apparatus. However, official notice is taken that context commands to delete data that is preloaded in memory of a network accessible apparatus was well known in the art at the time applicant's invention was made, i.e. deleting data from network storage. In light of Hasuo's teachings of not performing an unauthorized operation, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to also not perform the operation of deleting data that is preloaded in a memory of the network accessible apparatus when the context is unauthorized. One skilled would have been motivated to do so because it would prevent a hacker from deleting information from a server that they are not authorized to access. Also, as per Hasuo's teachings, all unauthorized program execution and commands are to be prohibited.

Claim 7:

Hasuo discloses not performing an unauthorized operation (col 3, lines 12-48) and Copeland discloses outputting the error message (paragraphs 85-86). Copeland also discloses trying to prevent unauthorized accessing of a web page (paragraph 86), thus together, Copeland and Hasuo renders obvious the limitation of not performing access when the context commands to access data that is recorded on a disk mounted in the network accessible apparatus and outputting the error message. Note that a web page is recorded on a web server and viewing the web page means accessing it. As per Hasuo's teachings, all unauthorized program execution and commands are to be prohibited.

Claim 9:

Hasuo discloses not performing an unauthorized operation (col 3, lines 12-48) and Copeland discloses outputting the error message (paragraphs 85-86). However, neither reference explicitly discloses not performing access when the context commands to access cookies that are stored in the network accessible apparatus by another context. However, official notice is taken that cookies stored on web servers were well known in the art at the time applicant's invention was made as well as commands to access the cookies stored on the web servers. At the time applicant's invention was made, it would have been obvious to not perform cookie access when a cookie access command was issued by an unauthorized context/application. One skilled would have been motivated to do so because as per Hasuo's teachings, all unauthorized program execution and commands are to be prohibited.

Claim 10:

Hasuo discloses not performing an unauthorized operation (col 3, lines 12-48) and Copeland discloses outputting the error message (paragraphs 85-86). Copeland also discloses attempting to perform access when the context commands to access another context that is operated in the network accessible apparatus (paragraphs 82 and 86). Together, the teachings of Copeland and Hasuo render obvious the limitation of not performing access when the context commands to access another context that is operated in the network accessible apparatus and outputting the error message.

Claim 11:

Hasuo discloses not performing an unauthorized operation (col 3, lines 12-48) and Copeland discloses outputting the error message (paragraphs 85-86). However, neither reference explicitly discloses not performing control when the context commands to control a reproducing engine, which reproduces AV data recorded on a disk mounted in the network accessible apparatus. However, official notice is taken that performing control when context commands to control a reproducing engine, which reproduces AV data recorded on a disk mounted in the network accessible apparatus, i.e. replicating AV data to an optical drive, was well known in the art at the time applicant's invention was made. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to further modify Copeland's invention according to the limitations recited in claim 11 because as per Hasuo's teachings, all unauthorized program execution and commands are to be prohibited.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Copeland III (US 2002/0144156) in view of Hasuo et al (US 5,367,704) in further view of Goodwin, III et al (US 2002/006591).

Claim 8:

Hasuo discloses not performing an unauthorized operation (col 3, lines 12-48) and Copeland discloses outputting the error message (paragraphs 85-86). Neither reference explicitly discloses not performing access with the context to access another frame through a frame. However, accessing a frame through another frame, i.e. accessing a webpage from another webpage, was well known in the art at the time applicant's invention was made as disclosed by Goodwin (paragraph 37).

At the time applicant's invention was made, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to further modify Copeland's invention according to the limitations recited in claim 8. One skilled would have been motivated to do so because as per Hasuo's teachings, all unauthorized program execution and commands are to be prohibited.

Claims 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Copeland III (US 2002/0144156) in view of Humes (US 5,996,011).

Claim 12:

Copeland discloses:

1. Issuing a command by a reliable context to read a content (paragraph 82).

Note that a command is issued by an authorized flow to read email stored in a server.

2. Identifying whether the command is a reliable request or an unreliable request based on syntax of the command (paragraphs 116 and 118). *The packet header of the flow is analyzed to identify if the packet carries a reliable or unreliable request. A reliable request would have proper header syntax.*

3. Generating a reliable context corresponding to the content when the command is a reliable request (paragraph 82). *Since the computer is authorized to utilized SMTP to access email, no alarm is generated. One can reasonably assume then that access to the email is allowed and a reliable context is generated which allows the user to view the email.*

Copeland does not explicitly disclose generating an unreliable context when the command is the unreliable request. However, the limitation is disclosed by Humes (col 3, lines 14-22). The cited portion of Humes discloses a "forbidden" page being sent to the user to indicate that the request for the particular page was unreliable, i.e. unauthorized. Because the "forbidden" page was not the page the user requested, the context, i.e. page, generated is unreliable. At the time applicant's invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Copeland's invention

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according to the limitations recited in claim 12 in light of Humes's teachings. One skilled would have been motivated to do so because generating an unreliable context would alert the user that they are performing a function that they have not yet been authorized to do so.

Claim 13:

Copeland further disclose wherein the content corresponding to the reliable context is recorded on a disk mounted in the network accessible apparatus, i.e. email server (paragraph 82).

Claim 14:

Copeland further discloses wherein the command recorded as a "http://" request in the content corresponding to the reliable context is determined as the reliable request, and the command recorded as an "httpu://" request in the content corresponding to the reliable context is determined as the unreliable request (Fig 1, Host data table 166).

Note that an http command is a command over TCP. Table 166 shows the host is authorized to act as a server accepting http commands over TCP as a server. However, there is no indication in the table which indicates that http commands are allowable over UDP. Http commands over UDP are httpu requests. Thus the limitation further recited in claim 14 is disclosed by Copeland.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ponnoreay Pich whose telephone number is

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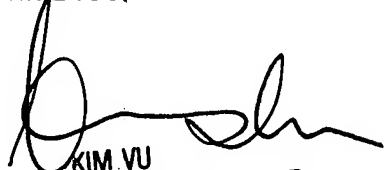
571-272-7962. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am-4:30pm Mon-Thurs.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on 571-272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

PP

Ponnoreay Pich
Examiner
Art Unit 2135.


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